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## THREE NEW SPECIES OF ENDOMYCHIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

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Recently I borrowed a number of Endomychidae from the American Museum of Natural History. In the lot sent me were representatives of three species as yet undescribed. One of these, from Formosa, is referable to the oriental genus *Indalmus* Gerstaecker; the other two fall in the characteristically Neotropical genus *Amphix* De Castelnau. The holotypes and allotypes are in the American Museum of Natural History; paratypes, where available, are in the collection of the author.

### *Indalmus formosanus*, new species

Figures 1-3

HOLOTYPE: Male. Length, 5 mm.

CHARACTERS OF *Indalmus*: Antennae with club distinct but not much enlarged or flattened, joint 3 twice as long as joint 4; prosternum very narrow between the front coxae but visible from below; mandible with aciculate apex and short, subapical, internal tooth.

Elongate in outline, subparallel, the elytra broadening to behind their middle, moderately convex. Head with a depression internal to each antennal prominence, coarsely and closely punctured, the midline smoother. Pronotum with a prominent stridulatory membrane at the middle of its front margin, its sides somewhat convergent to the short, acutely rounded front angles. Hind angles not divergent but somewhat acute due to the curve of the posterior margin. Lateral sulci of pronotum deeply and sharply impressed, reaching about to middle of disc. Basal transverse sulcus distinct. The entire pronotum is rather closely punctured, the punctures large at the sides, smaller toward the middle but everywhere coarse. Scutellum transverse

and with a transversely oval, central impression. Elytra with umbones fairly prominent, the lateral area almost vertical, margin wide (for the genus). The entire upper surface of the elytra is coarsely and closely punctured, the punctures especially large on the lateral areas of the disc. Tibiae and femora with closely set, coarse, setigerous punctures. Front tibia with a short, broad, internal tooth below its middle. Middle tibia strongly incurved at tip. Hind tibia straight.

COLORATION: Head, legs, antennae, disc of thorax, and elytra black; sides of thorax and entire under surface reddish. Each elytron is ornamented with two irregular, transverse, yellow marks, the first behind the umbo, the second and larger at its posterior third. The anterior mark is deeply constricted at its middle; the posterior mark is lunate (the concavity posterior), its outer end prolonged forward as a broad triangle.

ALLOTYPE: Female. Length, 5 mm.

Similar in all features to the male holotype except for the front and middle tibiae, which are straight. The last ventral segment is different in the two sexes, of course, but shows in neither sex any features peculiar to this species.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, and allotype, female, Formosa, Sauter Coll. Paratypes: one male and one female, same data.

This may be the insect reported by Ohta in 1931<sup>2</sup> as *Indalmus indicus* (Gorham). *I. indicus* has the elytra black, each with a single, quadrate, reddish mark near the shoulders, and is less coarsely punctured than *formosanus*.

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<sup>2</sup> Jour. Fac. Agr. Sapporo (Hokkaido Imp. Univ.), vol. 30, pp. 205-242.

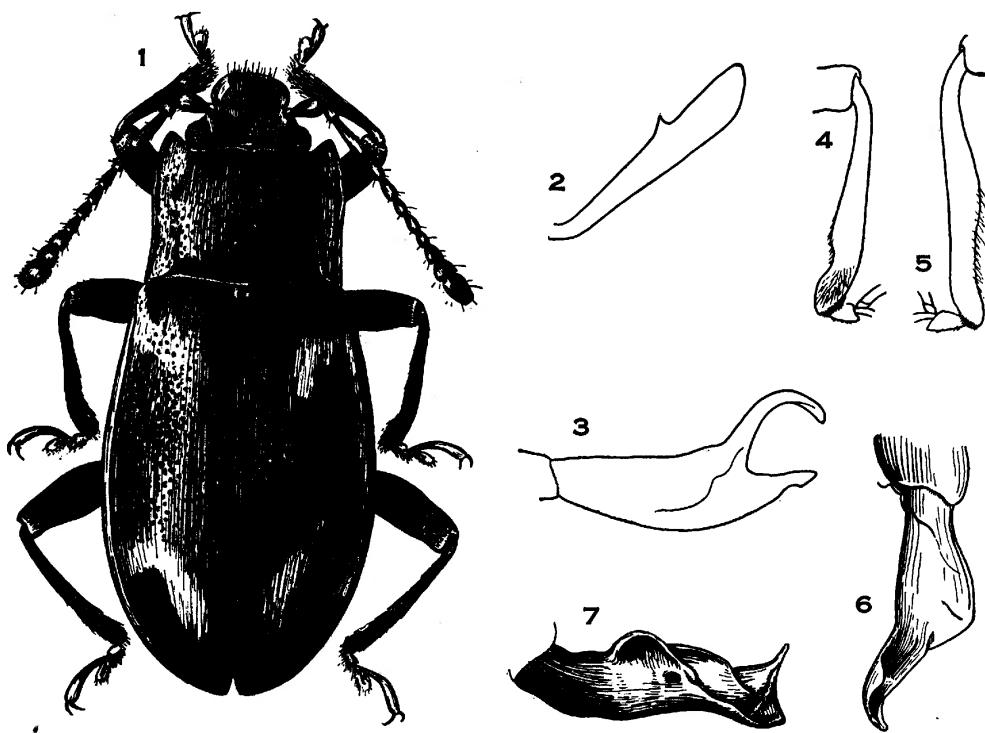


Fig. 1. *Indalmus formosanus*, new species, holotype.  
 Fig. 2. Idem, front tibia of holotype (from below).  
 Fig. 3. Idem, aedeagus of paratype.  
 Fig. 4. *Amphix sinuatiipes*, new species, middle tibia of holotype.  
 Fig. 5. Idem, hind tibia of holotype.  
 Fig. 6. Idem, aedeagus of holotype.  
 Fig. 7. *Amphix csikii*, new species, aedeagus of holotype.

### **Amphix sinuatiipes, new species**

Figures 4-6

**HOLOTYPE:** Male. Length, 8 mm.

Form typical for the genus, the elytra very convex, highest at about the middle of their length. The present species belongs to that section of the genus in which the elytral margin is broad and flat and has a row of very deep, crater-like punctures. Front tibia straight; middle tibia with the distal emargination deeper than is usual in males of the genus; hind tibia undulate, broadest near its middle. First abdominal sternite with a ridge-like tubercle at midline near the hind margin. Last abdominal sternite truncate posteriorly and with a large callosity on each side of midline.

**COLORATION:** Head, first two joints of antennae, femora and under surface, scutel-

lum and margin of elytra (including umbo and half of front margin) red. Tibiae and last nine joints of antennae black. Elytra deep blue-green, shining, bearing (as is usual in the genus) larger, widely spaced punctures with minute punctures in the interstices.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype, male, Rio Santiago, Peru, November 21, 1928 (H. Bassler). Paratype, one male, Achinamiza, Peru, November 20, 1927 (H. Bassler).

The male paratype is identical with the type except in elytral color which is more blue-black than green. I have associated no females with these two specimens.

The character of the hind tibia will serve to distinguish males of this species from those of any yet described species, except *Amphix laetus* (Bates). In color pattern and structure of the aedeagus the two spe-

cies are also close. The most marked and readily observable difference is the punctuation of the elytra. In *laetus* the punctures are relatively few, irregularly placed and very large, giving the elytra a rugose appearance. In *sinuatipes* the punctures are more numerous, more evenly spaced and finer, and the elytra do not appear at all rugose.

**Amphix csikii, new species**

Figure 7

**HOLOTYPE:** Male. Length, 8 mm.

This species, like the preceding, has the elytral margin broad and flat and with a row of crater-like punctures. Form typical for the genus. Front and hind tibiae straight; middle tibia with the usual distal, internal emargination. First abdominal sternite with a patch of long hairs at its middle. Last abdominal sternite approximately truncate and bearing long setae, which are directed posteriorly and toward the midline.

**COLORATION:** Head, pronotum, first two

antennal joints, scutellum, femora, and under surface red. Tibiae and last nine joints of antennae black. Elytra blue-black, weakly shining, with the usual larger and minute punctures.

**ALLOTYPE:** Female. Length, 8 mm.

Entirely like the male holotype except for the middle tibia, which is not notched, and the first and last abdominal sternites, which lack the patches of long hairs. The last abdominal sternite is broadly rounded.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype, male, Achinamiza, Peru, October 30, 1927 (H. Bassler). Allotype, female, Achinamiza, Peru, November 13, 1927 (H. Bassler). Paratype, one female, Rio Santiago, Peru, November 15, 1928.

In coloration and the discal punctuation of the elytra, *csikii* is very similar to *subcordatus* (Gerstaecker) and *elegans* (Csiki) but belongs to a different section of the genus and is easily distinguished from these species by the breadth and the great punctures of the elytral margin.

The species is dedicated to Erno Csiki of the Hungarian Museum.

